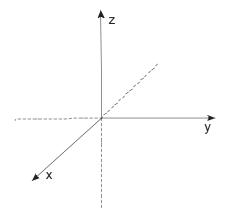
VEKTORI U PROSTORU (I deo)

Najbolje je da pre nego što počnete da proučavate vektore u prostoru pogledate fajl "vektori u ravni" jer se mnoge stvari "prenose" i u prostor.

Pogledajmo najpre kako nastaje Dekartov pravougli trijedar.

Kroz jednu tačku O postavimo tri numeričke prave (brojne ose) normalne jedna na drugu.



x-osa → Apscisna osa

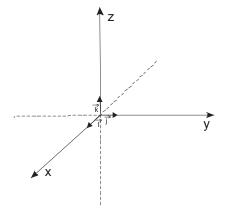
y-osa → Ordinatna osa

z-osa → Aplikatna osa

Tačka O → kordinatni početak

Po dve koordinatne ose čine koordinatne ravni (xOy, xOz i yOz) normalne jedna na drugu.

Na x,y i z osi uočimo jedinične vektore (ortove) \vec{i} , \vec{j} i \vec{k}



$$\vec{i} = (1.0.0)$$

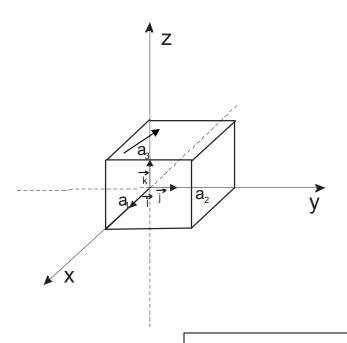
$$\vec{j} = (0,1,0)$$

$$\vec{k} = (0,0,1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} \\ i \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} \\ j \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \\ k \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Svaki vektor \overrightarrow{a} u prostoru predstavljamo:

$$\vec{a} = a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}$$
 ili
 $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ uredjena trojka



Intezitet vektora $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{a}$ je

$$\left| \overrightarrow{a} \right| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

Jedinični vektor vektora a je vektor $\vec{a}_0 = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$

Ako imamo dve tačke A i B u prostoru, vektor \overrightarrow{AB} se pravi:

$$A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$
 $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\vec{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

Skalarni proizvod (•)

Neka su dati vektori

$$\stackrel{\rightarrow}{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

Tada je:

$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \angle (\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b})$$

Ako nemamo dat ugao izmedju vektora:

$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

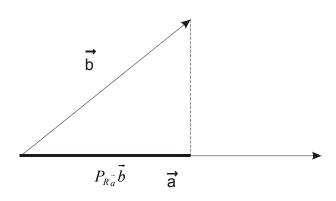
Ugao izmedju dva vektora:

$$\cos \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}}$$

Uslov normalnosti:

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

Projekcija vektora : $P_{R_{\vec{b}}}\vec{b}$ je projekcija vektora \vec{b} na pravac vektora \vec{a} i obrnuto : $P_{R_{\vec{b}}}\vec{a}$ je projekcija vektora \vec{a} na \vec{b}



$$P_{R_{\vec{a}}}\vec{b} = \frac{\vec{a} \circ \vec{b}}{\left|\vec{a}\right|}$$
 i $P_{R_{\vec{b}}}\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{a} \circ \vec{b}}{\left|\vec{b}\right|}$

PRIMERI

1) Odrediti skalarni proizvod vektora:

$$\vec{a} = (4,-3,1)$$

 $\vec{b} = (5,-2,-3)$

Rešenje:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (4,-3,1) \cdot (5,-2,-3)$$

= 20 + 6 + (-3) = 23

2) Dati su vektori $\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -1, 2)$ i $\overrightarrow{b} = (0, 2, 1)$. Odrediti ugao izmedju vektora $\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$ i $\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}$. Rešenje:

$$\vec{a} = (1,-1,2)$$

 $\vec{b} = (0,2,1)$

Nadjimo najpre vektore $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ i $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$

$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = (1, -1, 2) + (0, 2, 1) = (1, 1, 3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b} = (1, -1, 2) - (0, 2, 1) = (1, -3, 1)$$

Radi lakšeg rada nazovimo: $\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{x}$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{j}$$

Dakle: $\overrightarrow{x} = (1,1,3)$ i $\overrightarrow{y} = (1,-3,1)$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = (1,1,3) \cdot (1,-3,1) = 1 - 3 + 3 = 1$$

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$|\vec{y}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{11}$$

Sad ovo ubacimo u formulu:

$$\cos \angle (x, y) = \frac{\overrightarrow{x} \cdot \overrightarrow{y}}{\left| \overrightarrow{x} \right| y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11} \cdot \sqrt{11}}$$

$$\cos \angle (x, y) = \frac{1}{11}$$

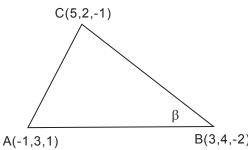
$$\angle (x, y) = \arccos \frac{1}{11}$$

3) Odredi projekcije vektora $\overrightarrow{a} = (5,2,5)$ na vektor $\overrightarrow{b} = (2,-1,2)$

Rešenje:
$$\vec{a} = (5,2,5)$$

 $\vec{b} = (2,-1,2)$
 $P_{R_{\rightarrow}}(\vec{a}) = ?$
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (5,2,5) \cdot (2,-1,2) = 10 - 2 + 10 = 18$
 $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$
 $P_{R_{\rightarrow}}(\vec{a}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$
 $P_{R_{\rightarrow}}(\vec{a}) = \frac{18}{3}$
 $P_{R_{\rightarrow}}(\vec{a}) = 6$

4) Date su koordinate temena trougla ABC (A(-1,3,1),B(3,4,-2), C(5,2,-1)). Odrediti ugao ABC. **Rešenje:**



$$\overrightarrow{BA} = (-1,3,1) - (3,4,-2) = (-4,-1,3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = (5,2,-1) - (3,4,-2) = (2,-2,1)$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BA}| = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{9 + 1 + 16} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (-4,-1,3) \cdot (2,-2,1) = -8 + 2 + 3 = -3$$

Nadjimo najpre vektore \overrightarrow{BA} i \overrightarrow{BC} $\cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{\left| \overrightarrow{BA} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{BC} \right|}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{\left| \overrightarrow{BA} \right| \cdot \left| \overrightarrow{BC} \right|}$

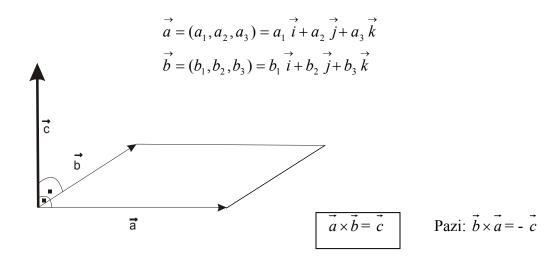
$$\cos \beta = \frac{-3}{3 \cdot \sqrt{26}}$$

$$\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\beta = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}\right)$$

<u>Vektorski proizvod ($\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$)</u>

Neka su dati vektori



- 1) Vektor c je normalan i na vektor a i na vektor b
- 2) Intenzitet vektora c je brojno jednak površini paralelograma nad vektorima a i b
- 3) Smer vektora c se odredjuje pravilom desnog triedra(desnog zavrtnja)

Intenzitet vektora
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$
 je: $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$

Vektori \vec{a} i \vec{b} su kolinearni ako i samo ako je njihov vektorski proizvod jednak $\vec{0}$.

Konkretno:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{razvijemo ovu determinantu i (na primer) dobijemo} = \#\vec{i} + \$\vec{j} + \&\vec{k} \text{ gde su}$$

#, \$, & neki brojevi.

Tada je
$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\#^2 + \$^2 + \&^2}$$

Površina paralelograma nad vektorima \vec{a} i \vec{b} je $P = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

Dok površinu trougla računamo (logično) kao polovinu površine paralelograma:

$$P_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right|$$

Da uradimo i ovde neki primer:

5. Izračunati površinu paralelograma konstruisanog nad vektorima:

$$\vec{a} = (1,1,-1)$$
 i $\vec{b} (2,-1,2)$

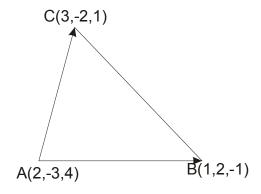
Rešenje: $P = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$ Najpre tražimo $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$.

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(2-1) - \vec{j}(2+2) + \vec{k}(-1-2) = 1 \vec{i} - 4 \vec{j} - 3 \vec{k} = (1, -4, -3)$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{26}$$
 dakle P= $\sqrt{26}$

6. Izračunati površinu trougla ako su date koordinate njegovih temena: A(2, -3, 4), B(1,2,-1), C(3,-2,1)

Rešenje: Najpre oformimo vektore \overrightarrow{AB} i \overrightarrow{AC}



$$\overrightarrow{AB}$$
 = (1 – 2, 2-(-3), -1 – 4) = (-1,5,-5)

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = (3-2, -2 - (-3), 1 - 4) = (1, 1, -3)$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right|$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \ \vec{i} - 8 \ \vec{j} - 6 \ \vec{k}$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right| = \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (-8)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{200} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \frac{1}{2} |10\sqrt{2}| = 5\sqrt{2}$$
 i evo rešenja!